

1560/41.  
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Of the real Dangers of the

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SUCCESSION,

F R O M

The Peace with *FRANCE*:

B E I N G

A sober Enquiry into the SECURITIES  
proposed in the Articles of

PEACE,

A N D

Whether they are such as the Nation  
ought to be satisfy'd with or no.

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1560/41.



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# V I E W

Of the real Dangers of the

# S U C C E S S I O N,

F R O M

## The Peace with *France, &c.*



HE *Protestant* Succession is a Thing of that Consequence to this Nation, and upon which the Peace and Prosperity of the People does so entirely depend, as from its Nature and Consequences very much justifies the Anxieties of our Minds about it; this is the reason of most of that Uneasiness in the several publick Transactions, which many People express, for fear lest that Security for this Succession, which we have so much depended upon, should Suffer, be Less'd, Invaded, or any way made Precarious.

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These Fears have been very much encreased among us, and the common People render'd very Jealous, by the publick Reports so frequent, and so warmly spread among us, of the Encrease of the *Pretender's Interest*; the Concert between the Friends of the *Pretender* at Home, and their *Confederates* Abroad; particularly the terrible Accounts of the *French* Power, which are now represented to us, not only as Formidable, but as also firmly Engaged to Assist and Reinstate the Interest, and Title, and Person, of the *Pretender*.

Those have been the Reasons why many People have been so warm against the *Treaty of Peace with France*: And indeed, whatever may have been objected by the Friends of the Ministry against those Fears, and Uneasinesses of the People about the *Peace*, this must be own'd, that if all that has been said on the other Side be true, those Fears and Uneasinesses may be very rational. No one can reasonably blame People for disliking the *Peace*, if that *Peace* is calculated for bringing in the *Pretender*, and by Consequence for over-throwing our *Protestant Settlement*, on which our Religion, Properties, Liberties, Trade, and General Peace do entirely depend.

As the Discontents on one Hand have been fomented, or encreased, upon those Suppositions as abovesaid, *viz.* that the *Peace* was ill Made,

Made ; that there was no Security in it for the *Protestant Succession* ; that the *French* King was Strengthen'd by it to such a Degree, as to make him more Dangerous than ever ; and, that he was not discouraged by it from the *Jacobite Interest* ; so, on the other Hand, it was Confronted at first by little or nothing of Argument founded upon Fact. But in general assuring the People, that it was not so ; that the *Succession* was confirm'd ; the Power of *France* reduced ; the *Pretender* banish'd ; the *Succession* recognized, and the like : But nothing appearing on either Side, the People remain'd fluctuating between various Uncertainties. Influenc'd as to Hopes and Fears, as their Parties, their Instructors, or rather Deceivers, on both Sides, prevail'd ; and as the Insinuations they offer'd work'd upon their Passions. In this unfix'd Posture of Mens Minds, it is no wonder if the Generallity of the People fall into the worst ; for Fear of Evil is so easily capable to prevail above the Hope of Good, having natural Propensity always ready to fall into the Scale with it, that it is not to be wonder'd at, if the Reasoning part was over-come, and we began Universally to distrust, that the *Pretender* was hid in the Secret of the *Peace*, and that the *Treaty* was but a *French* Mask to deceive the People.

While the *Treaty* remain'd an Embrio, Imperfect, and Unfinish'd, it could not be expected

expected that this Uncertainty on both Sides could be Master'd, or that Satisfactory Arguments could be given, either by one Party or other, to confirm what they had alledged before, and gain the People one Way or other.

That *Difficulty* is now over; the *Treaty* is finished; the *Peace* made; the *Ratifications* exchang'd; and the *Articles* made publick: It has been the receiv'd Opinion, that the *End* and *Design* of Publications in such Cases is allow'd to be in order to general Satisfaction; and we are thereby tacitly admitted to Reason upon, Debate, and Explain to one another the *Substance* and *Meaning* of the *Treaty*, that we may know what it is we have obtain'd by the *War*; what Confirm'd, Gain'd, and Established by the *Peace*; and upon what Foundation of Security our *Liberties*, *Religion*, and *Estates* stand for the time to come. To do this Calmly, and Impartially, is the *Design* of this Work; and the *End* is the more just, in that two Things of great Consequence are proposed to be included in the *Design* of doing it.

1. If any Difficulties should offer, as private By-standing Judgments may sometimes give hints to publick Transactions, which even the Persons acting, however Wise, might not foresee, it may not be too late to obtain such Provision against

against them, or against the Consequences of them, as may make up the Deficiencies, if any such were, in the first Part of the Conduct; that so the Evil may be anticipated, and the Dissatisfactions which attend such Things prevented.

2. That if there are no Difficulties, but that all Things are provided for, sufficiently establish'd, and the *Peace, Liberty, and Religion* of the Nation secured by all the needful and due Provision which was possible, being made for the Safety and Certainty of the *Protestant Succession*, People may be made duly Sensible of it; their Doubts, Fears, Jealousies, and Apprehensions be removed, and the real Securities of their State placed in such a true Light, that they may no more be capable of being made uneasy by Misrepresentations, and Suggestions of Persons wickedly disposed.

There are divers other good Ends and Purposes contain'd in a Design so useful as this, of Discusing the *Articles of Peace*; which, perhaps, may, in the following Work, be hinted at, particularly the Stating and Examining into the real Power and Capacity of the *French King* to impose upon *Europe*, after this *Peace*; the Validity of the *Renunciations*

*ciations of the Spanish King, and the Probability which there is, or is not before us, that these Treaties shall be kept sacred by the French, as they are like to be by us.* In brief, the great question of the Validity of a Treaty as such with the French, may be Examined as it respects not his Honour and Faith only, which some People, in Matters of *Peace* and *War*, have been very free with ; but as it respects the Power and Influence the British Court may hereafter have in the World, to enforce the Treaty, and to do the Nation Justice on the Aggressors in any Contraventions that may happen.

In doing this an entire Impartiallity is necessary, neither on the one Hand adhering too warmly to those Opinions, who give up the Securities of this Treaty as entirely Void, and Insignificant, with respect to the Faith and Honour of the Parties we have Treated with ; and run down as Ridiculous and Absurd, the Notion of *Britain's* holding the Ballance, or being able to enforce the Performance in time to come : And on the other Hand, not altogether supposing that there is nothing of Danger, either in the Will or Ability of the French Court to make unjust Improvements, and Advantages, in breach of the Treaty hereafter.

In order to come directly to the Case, it is necessary to give the Reader an Abstract of what Provisions are really made in the Tre-  
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ty with France, for the Security of the Protestant Succession in Great Britain; for that many who may, perhaps, see this Tract, may not have seen the Treaty itself, or may not have the Articles by them to refer to.

I'll take no Advantage here of what, however, I do really believe, *viz.* That the Treaty is very surprizing to some People; who, having been made to believe that there was no Care taken in it for the Protestant Succession, did not expect to find two such Articles as the Fourth and Fifth to be inserted in it, and that they should be Worded in such a Manner. And therefore, before we proceed to Animadvert on that Opinion, or to Examine, whether that Surprize is just, or, whether the Objections others make against the Security of those Articles are sufficient to continue the general Dissatisfactions, it will be necessary to place the Articles themselves in View as follows:

IV. Furthermore for adding a greater Strength to the Peace which is restored, and to the faithful Friendship which is never to be violated, and for cutting off all Occasions of distrust, which might at any time arise from the established Right and Order of the Hereditary Succession to the Crown of Great Britain, and the Limitation thereof by the Laws of Great Britain (made and enacted in the Reigns

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of the late King William the Third, of glorious Memory, and of the present Queen) to the Issue of the abovesaid Queen, and in default thereof, to the most Serene Princess Sophia, Dowager of Brunswick-Hanover, and her Heirs in the Protestant Line of Hanover. That therefore the said Succession may remain safe and secure, the most Christian King sincerely and solemnly acknowledges the abovesaid Limitation of the Succession to the Kingdom of Great Britain, and on the Faith and Word of a King, on the Pledge of His own and His Successors Honour, He does declare and engage, That He accepts and approves the same, and that His Heirs and Successors do and shall accept and approve the same for ever. And under the same Obligation of the Word and Honour of a King, the most Christian King promises, That NO ONE besides the Queen Her Self, and Her Successors, according to the Series of the said Limitation, shall ever by Him, or by His Heirs or Successors, be acknowledged, or reputed to be King or Queen of Great Britain. And for adding more ample Credit to the said Acknowledgment and Promises, the most Christian King does engage, That whereas the Person who, in the Life-time of the late King James the Second, did take upon him the

the Title of Prince of Wales, and since his Decease, that of King of Great Britain, is lately gone, of his own accord, out of the Kingdom of France, to reside in some other place, He the aforesaid most Christian King, His Heirs and Successors, will take all possible Care, that he shall not at any time hereafter, or under any pretence whatsoever, return into the Kingdom of France, or any the Dominions thereof.

V. Moreover the most Christian King promises, as well in His own name, as in that of His Heirs and Successors, That they will at no time whatever Disturb, or give any Molestation to the Queen of Great Britain, Her Heirs and Successors, descended from the aforesaid Protestant Line, who possess the Crown of Great Britain, and the Dominions belonging thereunto. Neither will the aforesaid most Christian King, or any one of His Heirs, give at any time any Aid, Succour, Favour, or Council, directly or indirectly, by Land, or by Sea, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Warlike Provision, Ships, Soldiers, Seamen, or any other way, to any Person or Persons, whosaeuer they be, who for any Cause, or under any Pretext whatsoever, should hereafter endeavour

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deavour to oppose the said Succession, either by open War, or by fomenting Seditions, and forming Conspiracies against such Prince or Princes who are in Possession of the Throne of Great Britain, by Virtue of the Acts of Parliament aforesaid, or against that Prince or Princess, to whom the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain shall be open according to the said Acts of Parliament.

Immediately after these Two Articles follows the formal Renunciations of the King of Spain, which, as they are not within the Compass of our present Considerations, so it will be needless to repeat them here; neither will the narrow Compass of this Tract admit of it. But it may not, nevertheless, be amiss to set down a few Words of the Introduction to those Renunciations, as they seem to lay down the Foundation upon which the whole Treaty stands, and upon which much of the present Peace, and Security of Europe depends. The Words are these:

VI. Whereas the most destructive Flame of War, which is to be extinguished by this Peace, arose chiefly from thence, That the Security and Liberties of Europe could by no means bear the Union of the Kingdoms of France and Spain under one

one and the same King; And whereas it has at length been brought to pass by the Assistance of the Divine Power, upon the most earnest Instances of Her Sacred Royal Majesty of Great Britain, and with the Consent both of the most Christian, and of the Catholick King, that this Evil shoud in all times to come be obviated, by means of Renunciations drawn in the most effectual Form, and executed in the most solemn Manner.

But to begin with the *Protestant Succession*, as the main thing upon which our Eyes are fix'd in this Treaty, and without which the whole is of very little Consequence to us: And here it is necessary to lay down a short View of the Reasons, and Foundation of the War, which, without doubt, are to be also some part of the Reason and Foundation of the *Peace*, or else the *War* will be no more to be justify'd than the *Peace*, or the *Peace* to be thought adequate to the *Necessity* of the *War*. The Reasons and Foundation of the *War* are abundantly express'd in the several Declarations made as well by the Queen, and the late King *William*, as by the several Princes and States, their Confederates; in which, if the Safety of the *Protestant Interest* is laid down, as the Thing most at Heart among the Confederates, the same ought to be also the main Design, or at least most Regarded in the making

making a *Peace*; for no *Peace* can be supposed to be effectual, but such as answers the Ends of the *War*; such as are squared to the Purposes, which in the said Declarations of the *War*, are laid down to be the just Reason for the Breach at the Beginning.

In the Declaration of *War* against *France*, Published in *England* by King *William* and Queen *Mary*, *May* the 7th, 1689, among divers other Reasons for the same, it is express'd in these Words: *And, lastly, as the said King of France has, for divers Years past, endeavoured, by Insinuations, and Promises of Assistance, to Over-throw the Government of England.* And in the Preamble to the said Declaration it is thus express'd: *To the utmost to promote the Welfare of our People, by preventing the Miseries which threaten them from Abroad.*

In the second Declaration of *War* against *France*, enter'd into by Her Present Majesty, and publish'd *May* the 4th 1702. The Reasons and Causes of the *War* are thus enumerated.

1. The Exorbitant Power of *France*, which must be reduced.
2. The Alliances which *Great-Britain* stands engaged in, particularly the *Grand Alliance*, and that those Allies ought to have reasonable satisfaction.

3. And

3. And especially the following Particulars, *The French King has not only proceeded to farther Violence, but has added thereunto a great Affront and Indignity to us and our Kingdoms, in taking upon him to declare the pretended Prince of Wales King of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and has also Influenced Spain to concur in the same Affront and Indignity, as well as in other Oppressions: Wherfore we find our selves oblig'd for maintaining the publick Faith, for Vindication of the Honour of our Crown, and to prevent the Mischiefs which all Europe is threatned with, to declare War, &c.* Vide the Declaration.

These being the proposed Reasons, and the just Occasions of the present War, there seems several Arguments to occur here, which I shall mention previous to the ensuing Discourse.

1. If the *French King's* owning and receiving the *Prince of Wales* as *King of England, &c.* was a just Ground of the *War*; the revoking that Acknowledgment; disowning him as such; recognizing Her Majesty's Rightful and Lawful Title to the Crown, and securing as much as could be required of him that Title, and Her Majesty's quiet Possession thereof,

thereof, ought to be a Capital Consideration of the *Peace*; otherwise the End for which the *War* was begun was not sufficiently answer'd; the Repose of *Europe* not atall obtain'd by the Treaty; the Queen's Honour sufficiently repair'd, or the Affront given made amends for.

2. If the *French* King's bare Owning and Receiving the *Pretender* as King of *Great Britain*, was made a sufficient Foundation of the *War*; though he had then made no Effort for his Establishment, or had any way attempted to place him on the Throne; then the said *French* King retracting the said Owning and Recieving, &c. and promising, as by the Treaty of *Peace*, Article the 4th he does, on the Faith and Word of a King, &c. Never to Receive him again, or any way to Aid or Assist him, &c. in Disturbing Her Majesty, or Her Successors in the Line of *Hanover*, is as much Security as could be ask'd of the *French* King, and may be taken in full Satisfaction of that Particular, till *France* makes some visible Infraction of that Engagement.

For the first of these that the King of *France* Revoking, &c. the Acknowledgment  
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he had made of the *Pretender*, and Recognizing, &c. the Queen and the Succession ought to be a Capital Consideration of the Peace; there seems to be no occasion to enter into any Debate about it; especially since the King of *France* has yielded to the Justice of it in Expressions so full, and to the utmost Extent of all that could be desired, as appears by the Fourth Article: But it is chiefly mention'd here as matter of Wonder, that any among us should object against the Measures taken at the Beginning, and indeed thro' the Progress of this Treaty, as if the most solemn Recognitions of Her Majesty's Title to the Crown, and of the Establish'd Succession in the Protestant Line of *Hanover* could be forgotten.

And first the Objection, as it was formerly made against the Six Proposals of *France*, called (however mistakenly) *Preliminaries*, viz. *That the French King did not sufficiently Acknowledge the Queen's Rightful and Lawful Title to the Crown*. This I think ought to be answer'd in the same manner that the *Germans* at this time reply to the Proposals of Peace made by *France* to the Emperor; where the *French King* offers it as an Article, that he will acknowledge the Emperor as such: I say, it ought to be answer'd in the same Manner, viz. with Contempt

tempt signifying, That the Imperial Crown having not the least dependence upon the Vote Suffrage, or Acknowledgment of the King of *France*, they can by no means make his Acknowledging, or not Acknowledging the Election of the Person of his Imperial Majesty to that Crown to be an Article of a Treaty; or accept of such his Acknowledgment as any Condition of Peace. But that his bare Treating of Peace with his Imperial Majesty, as it is necessarily attended with such Acknowledgment, so his Imperial Majesty cannot be Treated with, under any other Title, Figure, or Denomination: For Example; that it would be absur'd to treat with an Arch-Duke of *Austria* in the Affairs and Properties of the Imperial Crown, or with the Empire, in the Matter of the Rights and Succession of the House of *Austria*.

Thus, in the Case of Her Majesty's Rightful Possession of the Regal Titles, and Sovereign Authority of *Great Britain*, there was no need to Capitulate with the *French* King to acknowledge Her Majesty in the usual Forms; for that the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and the Succession of Her Majesty, having no manner of Dependence upon the *French* King, or the *French* Government, or upon any Vote Suffrage, or Recognition, on the part of *France* to be made.

made. It would derogate from the Honour of the *British* Nation, from the Personal Right of Her Majesty, and the Authority of Parliament, to accept of any such Recognition of the Queen's Title from the King of *France*, as any Condition, Article, or Preliminary to an Article, in any Treaty whatsoever. But that, in the very Act of Treating, such Recognition is so effectually supply'd and contain'd, that nothing can be more compleat; since the *French* King cannot commence any Treaty, but in the Name of Her Majesty, and with Her Majesty in Person, as represented by Her Plenipotentiaries, Clothed with all the Royal Stile and Dignity, Titles, and Appellations which attend the Persons of the Kings and Queens of *Great Britain*; which Names, Stile, Titles, Appellations, and Dignities are of meer Course, and by the Usage and Custom of all Treaties, always express'd in the very first Powers produced by the Ministers and Ambassadors of each Prince, or Sovereign, so Treating; and accepted by the other; and after that, are again necessarily repeated in the very Title and Introduction to such Treaty, or Agreement, which shall afterward be made, and as is for Example in the several Treaties as well of Peace as of Commerce, now under Consideration; in these Words in Latin and in English.

*Traetatus Pacis & Amicitiae inter Serenissimam ac Potentissimam, Principem Annam, Dei Gratia, magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae, Reginam.*

*In English thus:*

*A Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the most Serene and most Potent Princess Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.*

Mark, the King of France here owns Her Majesty to be Queen of Great Britain, &c. and that She is so by the G R A C E O F G O D ; not atall supposing Her Title depended upon his Recognition, or received any confirmation thereby.

Having then acknowledged Her Majesty to be Rightful and Lawful Queen of Great Britain, the French King could make no Scruple of coming into the rest, viz. to acknowledge the Succession of the House of Hanover, which is a Consequence of the Revolution ; upon which, as the Occasion, Her present Majesty's Right of Possession is built, and which is settled upon the Basis of Parliamentary Limitation ; which Parliamentary Authority is the Rightful and Lawful Power,

Power, among others, from which Her Majesty's Right of Claim immediately proceeds.

Having also acknowledg'd the *Protestant Succession*, recognized the Authority that Establish'd it, and own'd the *Protestant Race of Hanover* to be the only Rightful and Lawful Heir to the *British Crown*, the rest fell in as natural Consequences, *viz.* *First*, That he should Expunge, Disown, and Banish from his Dominions, the Person of the *Pretender*, engaging never to admit him to come again into his Kingdoms. And, *Secondly*, That he should, in the solemnest Manner possible, engage never to Aid or Assist him, or any one for him, directly, or indirectly, in making any *Claim to the Crown of Great Britain*, or in offering any Disturbance, either to Her Majesty's Possession, or to the *Hanover Succession*, as it is Established by the *British Parliament*.

Let us then enquire how this is done, and in what manner expressed, that the great Question may afterwards come to be clearly Discus'd, *viz.* *What Security this is to the Protestant Succession?*

The Words of the Article are as strongly express'd, and as full as can be devised: And

I hear many People express themselves with an agreeable Surprize that it is so; for tho' all that is alledg'd of the Perfidy and Disingenuous Principles of the *French* King, were to be acknowledg'd; yet, since Verbal Assurances are sometimes to be taken; and, perhaps, no other can be obtain'd in some things, of which this is one; it is as satisfactory as the Nature of the Thing will allow, that those Verbal Assurances be full and compleat.

The Nature of Treaties is now such, and the Conduct of Princes Abroad is allow'd such a Latitude, that, in some respect, it may be said of all Treaties, nothing is to be Depended on but what either you have Power to Enforce, or the other gives sufficient Security to Perform.

Thus, where Security could be obtain'd in this Affair of the Treaty, Her Majesty made a demand of such Security that she might be in a Condition to Enforce the Execution: As for Example, The *French* King Offers, on a Peace, to Demolish Dunkirk. *How shall I be sure of that?* says Her Majesty. *Will you put it into my Hands immediately, that I may have Power to see that Promise put in Execution?* The *French* King Consents, so that now the Queen of Great Britain

*Britain demolishes Dunkirk, not the French King*; that is, She holds it in Possession till it is done, and Her Forces are to Encamp in the Neighbourhood to see the Execution.

It is but too well known a Truth, that there are some People, besides the *Jacobites*, who are surpriz'd, and ill-pleased to see this Affair so remarkably settled by the Treaty, and that the *French King* has thereby stoop'd to such Declarations and Protestations against the Interest of the *Pretender*: And these are those who, for other Ends, had much rather have been furnish'd from the Articles themselves with sufficient Grounds of Complaint, that the *Protestant Succession* had been neglected; and the Interest of the *Pretender* had not been sufficiently Weakned, and Discourag'd. Such a Complaint being in its Nature very Essential to the Publick Good, and to the Establishment of Things in this Nation, would have been very Popular, and would have been capable of many ways of Improvement, to the Advantage of those who study to keep the People uneasie, and distemper'd, about the Publick Management of Affairs, and to whom nothing has contributed so much, as the Notion of the Danger of the *Pretender*.

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The Complaints of these People have been so loud, that no one could have thought but that they really knew what *France* was acting in this Affair; and that, even in the Articles themselves, there had appear'd more Foundation for their Dissatisfactions; it was no more question'd by those who supposed all those Complaints were well Grounded; I say, it was no more question'd, but that when the Articles came to be made Publick, it would appear, that the Succession of *Hanover* was very slightly taken Notice of, and that room was left for the Interest of the *Pretender* to be carry'd on; so that the *French* King might at any time, after the Queen was Deceased, concern himself in that Matter, without any dammage to his Honour and Faith; and any Branch of his Treaty with the Queen to the contrary, in anywise notwithstanding.

But I do not find, upon a serious Revising the Articles, but that these People, the first movers of those Complaints only excepted, are under very great Disappointments upon the Articles first appearing in Publick; nay, the most Angry have not yet been able to find the least Fault in the Recognitions and Provisions made, either on the Part of the *French*, or on Our Part, for the Security of the House of *Hanover*; or, to say what they could

could have demanded of the *French* King more than is Granted by the Treaty, with respect to that Particular. The Truth of the Case being this, that the *French* King was not able to do more; or was it Honourable for the *British* Plenipotentiaries to ask more of him in that Particular.

It might be thought some Testimonial to the Validity of these Articles, That the *Jacobites* in *Great Britain* are so universally Thunder-struck with them, that there is so profound a Silence thro' the whole Nation among them; nothing is heard from them of the usual Boasts they have, for some time, made of their Growing Interest, and of the great Assistance their Prince should receive, upon any Occasion, for the Establishing him on the Throne of *Great Britain*. Whereas now nothing is heard among them but very secret and private Reproaches, and Reflections upon the *French* King, for suffering himself to yield to such severe Conditions, and so effectually to bind himself against the Interest of their Prince, as they call him, as never to Assist him after the Queen's Death, and never to admit him to return into *France* again.

These Complaints, I say, are very secretly and softly express'd among them too;

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for they cannot, without manifest Ingratitude, complain of any one Step the *French* King has taken; they cannot deny, without the Reproaches of the whole World, but that the *French* King has gone a greater Length for the Propagation of the *Jacobite* Interest in *Great Britain*, than any Prince in the World could have done; and has done more for them than all the *Popish* Powers in the World would have done. The hazard of a Ruinous *War*, undertaken for the Restoring King *James* II. and carry'd with no other View, thro' innumerable Disasters to the *Peace of Ryswick*; the Undertaking this second *War* under that disadvantageous Step to *France*, of Acknowledging the present *Pretender* as King of *Great Britain*, which justly Enflam'd and Provok'd this Nation to such a Degree, as to make all the Parts of the Island Address the late King *William* to renew the *War*, which otherwise the Nation, at that time, were not much inclin'd to. These things, attempted by the King of *France*, for the *Jacobite* Interest, leave the Friends of the *Pretender* no room to Exclaim against him, as otherwise they would have done, as a Man abandoning his Friend.

On the contrary, to reckon the divers Attempts, Hazards, Losses, and Expence  
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the *French* King has been at, in Behalf of the *Pretender*, and of King *James* II. would be to Write the greatest Panegyrick upon the Friendship, Constancy, and Generosity of the King of *France* that could possibly be Written: In which the Armies sent into *Ireland* to his Relief; the Loss of his Fleet at *La Hogue*; the Attempt upon *Scotland*; the constant Expence of Supporting the Court of *St. Germans*, and all its Hangers on, and Dependencies, for above Twenty Four Years, must come to be reckon'd up; all which being consider'd, it is but in silent Murmurs that the *Jacobites* can complain of the *French* King, for giving up the Cause of the *Pretender* as he has done.

On the other Hand, his own Circumstances tell them plainly, that he has espoused their Cause as long as he was able to support himself; and that his Affairs were reduc'd to that Extremity, that he could no longer carry on the *War* with safety; nor could he make any *Peace* without relinquishing, entirely, a Prince, and an Interest which he was not able to support.

These things stop their Mouths, I say as to Complaint, and therefore they testify their Surprize and Despair, by a profound Silence; which Silence also tacitly acknowledges,

ledges, that they look upon the Acknowledgments and Recognitions made by the *French* King, of the *Hanover* Succession to be too effectual a Blow to their Interest in *Britain*, which, on the other Hand, is an Argument to us to look upon it as some Security to the said Succession.

With the Silence of the *Jacobites* Party, and as a Consequence thereof, the Fears and Apprehensions of Honest and Well-minded People abate also; I mean of such People who, being guided by no Party-Interest, kept their Eyes only upon the Publick Good, yet were made uneasy, and alarm'd by the continued Suggestions of others, that the Ministry, and even the Queen Herself, were in the Interest of the *Pretender*. It might take up some room here to Convince you that such People were made Uneasy, and by what Method, on what Account, by Whom, and for what Reason. But I am willing to forget those Things; the remembrance whereof serve only to promote that which will help to Divide us, and to make us yet Uneasy to one another.

That many good People were alarm'd with the Notion of the *Pretender* being at hand; and possess'd with a belief that the Ministry and the *French* King were in Concert

cert for the Restoring him in these Kingdoms. This is what needs no Evidence ; the very Insolence of the *Jacobites* as it was given for a Reason of their Apprehensions, so it was a Confirmation of the Arguments others had used for the raising those Jealousies and Apprehensions in the People.

They were told, that the Ministry encourag'd and employ'd none but *Jacobites* ; that the profess'd Friends of the *Pretender* had distinguishing Marks of Favour show'd them ; that even the Dialect spoken at Court was different from what used to be the Language in the **Case** of the Succession ; that Addresses were presented, in which not only the House of *Hanover* was not mentioned, but in which the Interest of the *Pretender* was expressly recommended ; and, that yet such Addresses were equally accepted, and received equally Graciously with others ; that the greatest Insolences of several Persons upon the Name of *Hanover*, and the *Protestant Succession*, were left Unpunished, and the like.

The Busines of the *Hanover* Memorial was in the next Place mention'd, and the Resentments express'd by the Queen and Ministry at the Publication thereof, with several other Things which were call'd to mind,

mind, to confirm the Suspicions, and to persuade the People here, that the same Affection which promoted the Settlement of the Crown upon that House was not now to be found among us, &c.

While the Treaty of Peace was in Agitation, these Suspicions encreased; and it was expected by some, that the Interest of the *Pretender* was in immediate agitation; that the *French* Influence having a Governing Power among us, would not fail to attempt that by Treaty which they had so often, and so long attempted in the Field by the Sword.

It was a happy surprize then to such People as these, to find the aforesaid Articles Incerted in the Treaty of *Peace*, where the most they could expect in favour of the Succession was, that nothing expressly, on the other Side, should be incerted; and that the *French* King should be prevail'd with to leave the *Pretender* to his own Fortunes, and to say nothing of him; nay, some People would have thought this a great deal, and would even have compounded with us for such a Thing as a Favour to the Succession of *Hanover*, which they had scarce reason to expect.

What

What then could such People say, when they found the utmost Care taken, and the strongest Engagements enter'd into with the *French* King, for the *Protestant Succession*, and the Recognizing, upon all Occasions, the House of *Hanover* as the Rightful and Lawful Successor to the Crown.

What could they say, but acknowledge themselves Surpriz'd, Satisfy'd, and Pleas'd; as also, that they had been impos'd upon before: When they found the *French* King brought to Compliment the Queen of *Great Britain*, with the solemn and declar'd Expulsion of the Person of the *Pretender* from, not the Succession of *Britain* only, but even from the Dominions of *France*; and engaging to make that Expulsion Perpetual, and that he shall never be admitted to set his Foot within the Kingdom of *France* again.

Would any Man have thought that the King of *France*, who had formerly acted so avowedly in the Interest of the *Pretender*, and had voluntarily brought down upon his Kingdom so heavy a War, by the meer declaring him by the Titles of *Britain*; who had made such Efforts for him, and had Promised never to forsake his Interest till he had established him on the Throne, would be

be brought so entirely to give him up, so effectually to relinquish his Interest and Concerns, as to engage never to Own him again by those Titles, which he himself had before acknowledged to him.

These Things having been so openly declar'd against before, by the *French* King, it was the more Rational to expect, that the Party here might have been prevail'd upon, and Influenced by the *French* to have Countenanced that Interest, or at least to have contented themselves with very moderate Provisions against him; and till the contrary appear'd, there was too much force in their Reasoning the other way, not to take with the People whose Minds were already prejudiced as abovesaid.

But when the Articles appear, these People seem'd surpriz'd; began to exclaim at the Injustice done the present Ministry, and to approve of what was done in behalf of the *Hanover* Succession; till they met with new Scruples and Suggestions, in order to keep up the Temper of Complaint, and to bring the Notions of the Danger of the *Pretender* into play again; and these were the ill Opinions which Common Fame had deeply Imprinted in the Minds of the People, of the *French* King being to the last Degree Perfidious; that

that he made no Scruple of breaking in upon the most sacred Engagement when ever his Ambition, Avarice, Superstition, or especially Thirst of Glory, prompted ; that he made no farther Use of Treaties and Postulations, Articles and solemn Conventions, than to amuse and separate the Conjunction and Confederacies of his Enemies ; and made it his constant avow'd Practice, or Maxim, to keep the most sacred Engagements of Treaties no longer than till he had the Opportunity to break them to his Advantage, and much more to this Purpose.

From these Things they ask us now, what signify all the Treaties and Engagements which the *French* King has made in the Affair of the *Protestant Succession* ; and what Dependance can we, or ought we to have upon them ?

Now it is a Mistake if any Reader expects to find this Tract attempting to take off any of the above Reproaches cast upon the Honour and Character of the *French* King, his regard to his Word, or holding sacred the Engagements he has enter'd into.

— Not atall : This shall be no part of my Task ; let it go ; let it be taken all for granted, if they please ; or not taken for granted, as you shall please. But the two Questions

to be ask'd here, and which contains the whole of the Case, are these.

1. *What more could be done by the French King to secure us against him, or give us Satisfaction in his future Conduct, with relation to the Pretender?*
2. *How, with safety to the Honour and Reputation of our Arms, could we aledge, that our Safety against the Pretender was not sufficiently secured by this?*
1. *What more could be done by the French King to secure us against him, or give us Satisfaction in his future Conduct, with relation to the Pretender.*

This Question has been ask'd before now, and so many abrupt and absurd Answers have been given to it, that even the Persons who have given those Answers, desire not to have the Question repeated; and are willing to hear as little of it as they can. Some have answer'd, the *French King* should have deliver'd him up to us: But this is liable to many Exceptions; and to speak in general only, the best Friends of the House of *Hanover* have declared, they did not desire to have that Method taken as

a dangerous Experiment for many Reasons, some of them fitter to be guess'd at than express'd. Some have suggested, That the *French* King should have caused him to be made away privately, rather than to have suffered himself to be brought to so Dishonourable a Submission, as to Forsake, and Abandon a Person who had, from his Infancy, been shelter'd under his Protection. But this was too Barbarous and Unhospitable, for even the worst Enemies of the *Pretender*, if they were Christians, to approve of; and no one could maintain it without Horror, even at the same time that they were for entirely Expelling him from hence. Others suggested, That we should have procur'd him to be Confin'd in the *Pierre Encise* in *France*, where Prisoners for Life are generally sent, near *Lyons*; and that he should be suffer'd there to end his Days quietly: But this was liable to the same Objections of the *French* King's breaking his Word, that the present Articles are liable too; since he might cause the Gates to be Opened when ever he thought fit, and might let him out from thence with the same Ease that he may now Recall him into his Dominions.

What, then, can we propose that the King of *France* could have done, in respect

to the Disposing the Person of the *Pretender*, more than first having caused him, or desired him (*call it as you please*) Voluntarily to withdraw out of his Dominions ; to engage, in the solemnest manner, not to admit him to Return thither any more ; and no more to own him for ever hereafter under the Titles of King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, King of *Great Britain*, or, in short, any of Her Majesty's Titles and Royal Stile, as he did before.

It is true, The *French* King may break his Word, may renounce the Faith and Honour of a King, pledg'd to Her Majesty, and the Faith and Honour of the very Throne of *France*, which he has engaged, as far as in him lies, in the Name of all his Successors ; and there is no helping this : But I do not see what farther could be done ; what more could have been asked of the King of *France* ; or what more he could have granted, to have made us more safe.

Pledges of Towns, Possession of Frontiers, and Cautionary Garisons, could be of no signification here ; neither did ever any one of the other Opinion say what Town or City they would accept as a sufficient

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sufficient Caution, or Pledge, for the Security of his Performance: Nor, indeed, could any thing the *French* King possesses have given us the least Security in such a Case. On the contrary, had any of the Possessions of the Kingdom of *France* been made over in a way of Security, or as a Preliminary for the performance of this Negative, and to assure us, That he never would Assist, or Entertain this *Pretender* again: This would, even itself, have been a most forcible Motive to the *French* King to have broke that very Engagement, and to have made the Attempt, that having set him up here, and obtain'd the Possession of the *English*, or *British* Crown for him, He, *the Pretender*, should clear him, *the French King*, of those Engagements, and restore to him those Pledges.

Nor in such a Case would there have lain so much of the Charge of a breach of Honour, or a Charge of Perfidiousness, since he that takes Security is supposed not to depend upon the Promise, or Engagement, but relinquishing the Honour of the Person takes the Equivalent, *viz.* the Pledge for his Satisfaction.

What then, any Ambassador, or Plenipotentiaries, could have ask'd more than the

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the present Treaty has taken: Or, indeed, what could have been proposed farther to the *French* King to have done for our Security and Satisfaction in this Case, remains for any to set down that knows, for I do not pretend to it.

2. *How, with safety to the Honour and Reputation of our Arms, could we alledge, that our Safety against the Pretender was not sufficiently secured by this?*

The Safety of *Britain* must be esteem'd by us to be very weakly Defended, and our Establishment to be in a very precarious Condition, if we may suppose it to depend so entirely upon the *French* King's performance of his Engagements, as that without it we are given up, and lost to the *Pretender*. Those who are thus Flegmatick in the Case of the *Protestant Succession*, very much Dishonour their own Country, and the Confidence they have either in the Power or Unanimity of the People of *Great Britain*; that they should think we should be so much at the Mercy of the *French* King, that when ever he pleases to break his Engagements, we are to be subdued to the Interest of the *Pretender*.

It is true, The Interest of the *Pretender*

der, back'd by the Power of the *French* King, is not to be despised; nor the Danger of it to be made light of; and therefore, every thing that is reasonable and practicable ought to be done, to keep that Apprehension off: And the Treaty has made so much Provision, that whether it be sufficient or no, it seems to be all that the Nature of the Case would admit of; and all that was really practicable in the Thing: To be Flegmatick and Dismay'd now, would suggest to us, that our own Power is of no weight in this Case; that we must depend entirely upon the Conduct of the *French* King to preserve the *Succession*; and, that we are to be Happy or Miserable, just as he is, or is not pleased to be faithful to his Engagement.

This, I must acknowledge, I think is Complimenting the *French* King too much at our own Expence, and placing the *British* Strength at so low an Ebb, as no reason can be given for.

*Britain*, or the People of *Britain*, no doubt, were we Hearty and Unanimous in the Interest of the Nation, are able to keep up the Resolutions already taken in the Affair of the *Succession*, and are able to Support our own Laws and Constitution against

against the whole World: And tho' it is highly reasonable that, on a Treaty, the *French* King should engage, as he has done, to relinquish the *Pretender*, and acknowledge the Successor, yet our Safety is very far from depending entirely on the Performance of that Engagement; and we ought to be in very little Concern, whether the *French* King will perform his Promises or not.

The Question, therefore, does not so much rest upon this Point, whether the *French* King will perform the Treaty he has made or no; but whether any thing farther could have been done for our Security or no in a Treaty, whether with the *French* King, or any-body else; what the *French* King could have granted farther, or what we could Honourably to our selves have demanded farther, that we may see if the People that mady the Treaty have been faithful or no.

I shall readily grant, that if our Security depends upon the *French* King's performance of his Promises and Engagements, the *Protestant Succession* may be a very precarious Thing. The Faith and Honour of the best Princes in the World being too weak a Basis to build a Thing of that Consequence upon, especially while, according

ding to the present Practices, the Faith and Honour of Treaties are always Interpreted by Princes their own way, when they have any Pretensions to make, or find it for their Conveniency to break in upon their Word given.

And for this Reason those People who lay so great a stress upon our Treaty with *France*, and place so much weight there, as if the whole, and only Security of our *Protestant Settlement* depended upon this Treaty; not only Dishonour our own Nation, but really Weaken the *Succession* itself. Do such People know, or consider, that the *Protestant Succession* is our Fundamental Security for the *Peace, Prosperity, Liberty, Property, Religion, Posterity* of this Nation, and all that is, or can be dear to us, or them, now and for ever? What a Condition should we be all in, if these Things, of so much Consequence to us, depended for their Safety, upon the Veracity, Faith, and Honour of the *French King*; aye, or any King upon Earth? Such People have too mean an Opinion of our Constitution, and of our Power to maintain it. It is, no doubt, convenient and safe for us to tye up the Hands of those who are Enemies to the *Succession* as far as possible: And it seems to be as much done that way as it was

possible could be done in the Treaty. But when all that is over, we hope the Security of our Establishment has better Foundations than any that could be furnished from Foreign Contracts, or provided in a Treaty with *France*.

As far as Treaty could provide, as far as could either be offer'd by the *French* King, or proposed by us in a Treaty, seems to be Obtain'd and Settled by this Treaty; and it is yet unknown what those People who complain of the Insufficiency of this Treaty, do propose; either as what might have been done, or as what would have been sufficient if it had been done in the Treaty, I mean as it relates to the *Protestant Succession*.

If then, nothing can be thought of farther for the Security of the *Protestant Succession*, which either was in the Power of the *French* King to grant, or which we ought to have accepted from him, or proposed to him, then the present Treaty is as sufficient a Security to the *Succession* as it was possible to make it be, or as a Treaty could admit.

The same Thing might be said in the Case of the *Spanish* Renunciations, which lay

lay it down as a Foundation, that *France* and *Spain* ought to be joyn'd together in the same Person; since then the Possessor King *Philip* was not driven Out; and that yet it appear'd necessary to make a Treaty of Peace on all Sides. Nothing more effectual could be devised, or proposed than those Renunciations: And however Invalid Renunciations have been, in like Cases, thro' the Accidents that may have happen'd, yet upon a due Examination, it will appear that such Formal Proceedings are not esteem'd so very Insufficient as we now make them, or so appointed to be broken, as that they cannot be kept; and in the Prosecution of this Argument there shall be shewn in due time,

1. *That the present Renunciations are of a different kind from all that ever were proposed in an Affair of the like Nature, as far as History can instruct us in the Case.*
2. *That there is something in the Nature of the Thing, that makes these Valid; and that tho' all the former Contracts of the like Nature in the World have, or had proved ineffectual, yet that these cannot do so.*

3 That King William accepted of Renunciations, in Cases of like Nature, as the only Method to bind Princes, in Cases where other Obligations could not be taken or given.

But these Things are reserved to a Treatise of the Renunciations, which may be Published by itself.

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